

A New Torpedo

Mr. Brennan has at last convinced the Admiralty that a serviceable torpedo can emanate even from the colonies, remarks our (Sydney) London correspondent, writing on 29th May. He has had a very uphill fight for years. The commodore on the Australian station, years ago, was not too ready to listen to him; on his arrival in England he met with discouragement, especially from the military experts, but the Admiralty at last allowed him an opportunity of perfecting his invention, and its extraordinary powers appear now to be considered demonstrated. All the metropolitan papers yesterday published descriptions of this powerful weapon. The subjoined account embodies all that appears to be known respecting this novel and dangerous addition to the armory of modern warfare. The Admiralty granted to the inventor the use of a casemate on the upper tier of Garrison Point Fort, Sheerness, and a torpedo factory was erected outside the fort, with a tramway running down to the sea beach. With these advantages and ample room in front, the preliminary trials have taken place, and the mechanism has been so far perfected as to admit of an official inspection. This has proved so satisfactory that the Admiralty have already agreed to adopt the torpedo as a part of the national armament. According to report the inventor is to have a very handsome reward, and various sums, ranging from £40,000 to £100,000 are mentioned, while it is positively asserted he has been paid £10,000 on account. The new torpedo, which is of the aggressive class, is altogether distinct in principle from the Whitehead, the Harvey, or any other system known in the service. In the many trials which have taken place in public, a machine, something like the section of a boat, has been seen to descend to the water's edge by means of a carriage on the tramway, and plunge into the sea, through which it has shot at a marvellous speed, estimate by some observers at fifty miles an hour. Its principles have now, however been explained without reserve to many officials and others, and will shortly be taught generally throughout the navy. There will consequently be no longer any attempt to keep the secret, and it may be explained that the torpedo is impelled by a steam engine, which is stationed within the fort, and acts upon it by winding in very rapidly two wires coiled round wheels within the machine. As the wires are independent of each other, and actuate different propellers, the torpedo can be steered from the engine with great accuracy. It is even practicable to stop the messenger in full flight and send it on again, but this is thought to try severely the endurance of the wires, which are as thin as those of a birdcage. Jets of light are produced by some chemical agency, and are simply to indicate the position of the torpedo at night, but being screened in front they are visible only to the observers in rear. Travelling with very little of its body above water, it would scarcely be seen by an enemy until too late for resistance or escape, and as its speed increases the harder it is pulled, the last part of the journey can always be the fastest.

Misalliances.

The marriage concluded between Princess Beatrice of England and Prince Henry of Battenberg was regarded by some of the relatives of the bride as a "misalliance." The groom was not a personage of royal or semi-royal rank, as he was not a member of a reigning family entitled to all the privileges and prerogatives of such a one, including a possible, however remote, right of succession. The prejudices or customs of the European dynasties do not impose upon their members intermarriage with persons of equal rank. Neither the Queen herself nor any of her daughters, excepting the oldest one, contracted such a marriage. With this one exception, they all bestowed their hands upon persons inferior in station and title to themselves. But the requirement the unwritten law of royal families is that a person eligible for a union with a Prince or Princess must be a member in full standing of a sovereign or formerly sovereign family.

The custom is not sanctioned, nor in any way recognized, by the laws of England. During the reign of George III two Princes of the royal blood contracted so-called misalliances, which were entirely valid in the eyes of the law. Thereupon Parliament was induced to enact a statute since known as the Royal Marriage Act. It virtually required the consent of the British sovereign to a marriage to be contracted by any member of the royal family, no matter of what age or of what relationship toward the King or Queen. But further than this the law does not go. A King of England may, if he chooses, marry a poor and humble girl, who would become Queen and whose children would then be entitled to the succession of the Crown. Different are the laws of some of the Continental States.

Of these, the laws of Russia are the most exacting and rigorous, in spite of the fact that the present Imperial House has obtained its title to the throne of Russia through its descent from a daughter of Peter the Great, born to him as an illegitimate child by a former Swedish peasant woman, whom he subsequently married. Yet there is not a single royal family in Europe which can point to a long line of ancestors no one of whom ever contracted a misalliance. — Buffalo Courier.

Popular Mixed Drinks.

"It may be a freak of fashion or the result of the T. A. B. movement, but family temperance drinks are getting very popular." The speaker was a manufacturer of the articles named, and the place a wilderness of bottles and machinery. "Ten years ago I did a large business, but my customers were exclusively saloons. Now my trade is five times larger, but nine tenths of it are groceries and private families. What is used? Root beer, sarsaparilla, ginger ale, raspberry, pop, mead, and plain beer. This is the order of their popularity. They are all made on the same basis—flavoring, sugar, carbonic acid gas, and water. Root beer flavoring is the extract of several roots, and is made by chemists and also by the Shakers. Sarsaparilla is its chief element. Sarsaparilla, as we make it, contains no sarsaparilla. The best is flavored with the extracts of sassafras, birch and wintergreen. Ginger ale is not an ale at all, but a very dilute extract of ginger. Raspberry is not made from the fruit, but from some strong flavored aromatic ethers. These are far cheaper and more convenient than the juice of the berry. Pop is soda water with a few drops of vanilla in it. To give it extra gas we usually put in a little bi-carbonate of soda. Mead is a root beer, to which we give a heavy head. Each manufacturer has his own way of doing this. Some use a little glycerine, some glucose, others gum, and others preparations of their own.

There is a great deal of competition in our business. It affects us in two ways. We have to cut down our prices on the one side, and increase the size of our bottles on the other. The latter have grown from pints until they now hold more than an imperial quart. That last lot of bottles being filled there hold five goblets each. Then the price has been forced down until we retail a bottle for ten cents and give back two cents when the bottle is returned. As bottles cost us only a little more than a cent each, we'd rather not have them returned. We supply families which are regular customers at seventy cents a dozen, and to groceries we sell at much lower figures. This makes pretty cheap drinking, just about a cent a glass.

We have our troubles, however. Occasionally our chemical extracts undergo some funny change, and taste horrible. If we find it out in time, we throw them away. If we don't it spoils a lot of cases and loses us customers. Sometimes, too, grocers will let the bottles stand a long time in the sunlight. Raspberry and pop are affected by sunlight, and their flavor changes to that of turpentine. These two drinks should always be kept in the dark. Then we have on hand a quiet fight with the bottled beer and ale men. Their trade is what we cut into chiefly. They try to hurt us by dropping kerosene on our corks or in our return bottles. It is very hard to remove kerosene from the bottles, and the slightest film leaves a perceptible smell and taste that lasts for days and even weeks. We get around the returned bottles by plunging first into hot lye and then washing them. Kerosene on corks, though, we can't get around except by keeping a sharp eye on the bottles until they are delivered.

Do temperance folks use our goods much? Strange to say they don't. I guess they make their own drinks. Our customers are seldom T. A. B. I know this from the fact that they are always returning beer bottles in our cases. That's about all there is to our biz, except this: When you drink our stuff, take raspberry last of all, and mead take next to last." — N. F. Suss.

Hints For the Housewife.

To remove ink stains soak in sour milk over night.
To brighten carpets sprinkle with salt before sweeping.
To polish a stove rub with a newspaper instead of a brush.
To remove tea stains from cups and saucers scour with ashes.
To remove mildew soak in buttermilk and spread on the grass in the sun.
If the oven is too hot when baking, place a small dish of cold water in it.
To prevent flat-irons from scorching, wipe them on a cloth wet with kerosene.
To brighten or clean silver or nickel-plated ware, rub with a woollen cloth and flour.
When there is a crack in the stove it can be mended by mixing ashes with salt and water. Fruit or rust stains on table linen or other white clothes may be removed by soaking in a weak solution of oxalic acid.
The most effectual remedy for slimy and greasy drain pipes is copperas dissolved and left to work gradually through the pipe.
To brighten the inside of a tea or coffee pot, fill with water, add a small piece of soap and let it boil about twenty-five minutes.
To remove grease from wall paper lay several folds of blotting paper on the spot and hold a hot iron near it until the grease is absorbed.
By putting old feather beds on a clean grass plot during a heavy shower, permitting them to be thoroughly wet through and then dried

to be thoroughly wet through and then dried and beaten with light rods, will freshen and enliven the feathers.

General Advertisements.

BISHOP & CO.'S Savings Bank

The Undersigned will Receive Money at their Savings Bank upon the Following Terms:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars or under, from one person, they will pay interest at the rate of Five per cent, per annum, from date of receipt, on all sums that shall have remained on deposit three months, or have been on deposit three months at the time of making up the yearly accounts. No interest will be computed on fractions of Dollars or far fractions of a month.
No interest will be allowed on money withdrawn within three months from date of deposit.
Thirty days notice must be given at the Bank of an intention to withdraw any money; and the Depositor's Pass-book must be produced at the same time.
No money will be paid except upon the Draft of the Depositor, accompanied by the proper Pass-book.
On the first day of September of each year, the accounts will be made up, and interest on all sums that shall have remained on deposit three months or more and unpaid, will be credited to the depositors, and from that date form part of the principal.
Sums of more than Five Hundred Dollars will be received, subject to special agreement.
The Bank will be open every day in the week except Sundays and Holidays.
1903 2m BISHOP & CO.

Yosemite SKATING RINK!



WILL BE OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON & EVENING AS FOLLOWS:
Monday, Wednesday, Thursday & Saturday TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.
Tuesday & Friday Evenings, and Wednesday & Saturday Afternoons FOR LADIES AND THEIR ESCORTS.

AMUSEMENTS to COME:
Fancy Skaters must look out for the month of September. Dancing every Friday Evening from 9 to 10.
MUSIC BY THE BAND, every TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENING; also at the WEDNESDAY MATINEE!
T. E. WALL, Manager.

Thistle Dew Whiskey

We respectfully announce to our patrons and the public generally that we have been

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS

For the above Celebrated Brand of Whiskey by

Henry W. Smith & Co.,

OF KENTON CO., KENTUCKY.

We can confidently offer this Whiskey as a

A Pure and Unadulterated Article,

And equal if not superior to any Whiskey ever offered for sale in this Kingdom.

PRICE MODERATE! TRY IT!

FREETH & PEACOCK,

Sole Agents Hawaiian Islands.

H. GRIESELICH & CO.,

WEAVERS' HALL, WOOL EXCHANGE LONDON,

Shipping & Commission Merchants

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Ship to order any description of British and Continental Goods upon 2 1/2 per cent. Commission, selected by buyers with Colonial experience, and attend to the prompt realization of Produce at highest prices upon 1 per cent. Commission. Orders to be accompanied by Letters of Credit or participation in Bank Drafts or Produce. Open Policies of Insurance for floating cargoes to cover risks.

REFERENCES:—AGRA BANK, LONDON, and most of the Colonial Banks.

Current Price Lists, Produce Reports, and any necessary samples of information on application. [1903 1y]

General Advertisements.

A Pretty Woman's Secret.

Fear of discovery, when she resorts to false hair and dyes, is a source of constant anxiety to her. The very persons from whom she most desires to hide the want of her charms are the ones most likely to make the discovery. But there is no reason why she should not retain and retain all the beauty of hair that was her pride in youth. Let her use AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and not only will her hair cease to fall out, but a new growth will appear where the scalp has been denuded; and locks that are turning gray, or have actually grown white, will return to their pristine freshness and brilliancy of color. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR cures

Hereditary Baldness.

GEORGE MAYER, Flatonia, Texas, was bald at 23 years of age, as his ancestors had been for several generations. One bottle of HAIR VIGOR started a growth of soft, downy hair all over his scalp, which soon became thick, long, and vigorous.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is not a dye, but, by healthful stimulation of the roots and color glands, speedily restores to its original color hair that is

Turning Gray.

MRS. CATHERINE DEANER, Point of Rocks, Md., had her hair suddenly bleached by fright, during the late civil war. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR restored it to its natural color, and made it softer, glossier, and more abundant than it had been before.

Scalp Diseases

Which cause dryness, brittleness, and falling of the hair, dandruff, itching, and annoying sores, are all quickly cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. CURED HERBERT ROYD, Minneapolis, Minn., of intolerable itching of the scalp; J. N. CARTER, JR., Ocoquan, Va., of Scald Head; Mrs. D. V. S. LOVELACE, Louisville, Ky., of Tetter Sores; Miss BESSIE H. BELLOR, Burlington, Vt., of Scalp Disease and Dandruff. Torpidity of the roots of the hair, which, if neglected, may result in incurable baldness, is readily cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. As

A Toilet Luxury

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR has no equal. It is colorless, cleanly, delightfully perfumed, and has the effect of making the hair soft, pliant, and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

HOLLISTER & CO.,
Cor. Merchant and Fort Sts., Honolulu,
Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

PETER DALTON,

Saddle & Harness

MANUFACTURER,

92 King Street, Honolulu

Best to remind his old friends and patrons in Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, that notwithstanding the depression of Trade and all the annoyances that the consumer has to submit to, by the introduction of CHEAP IMPORTED HARNESSES and Machine-made Work, he is still able to supply to his customers as heretofore.

First-Class Hand made

Harness,

Guaranteed to give Satisfaction at a Fair remunerative Price. He uses only the Best Materials in

Gold, Silver, Nickel and Rubber Mountings

And Every Article is Made by Experienced Workmen, under his Personal Supervision.

In ordering the above Harness the measure of the horse about the neck and girth should be sent to insure entire satisfaction as to fit and durability.
If any article does not please the buyer it shall be replaced by new goods or the cash returned.

HE IMPORTS DIRECT

Sydney Saddles!

Especially made to suit the Islands.

Double Plate, Spring Bars, and every improvement, and all Saddles purchased of him will be returned within six months free of charge. He desires to inform Planters, Teamsters and others that

Cart, Wagon and Plow Harness

Can be supplied here with better Workmanship and Material, and guaranteed to give greater satisfaction than anything that can be imported from the Coast. In ordering to secure a good fit, send size of animal.

A FULL LINE OF

Whips, Spurs, Sponges, Chamios, Combs

Brushes and every necessary for Stable use always on hand.

What he sells he will warrant as represented, and would sooner lose a Sale than misrepresent an article. [1903 1y]

CIRCULAR!

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO inform the Planters, and the public in general, that he intends to establish a Chemical Laboratory in Honolulu, for the purpose of analyzing Soils, Sugar, Fertilizers, Mineral and Vegetable substances of any kind, and that he is willing to analyze the soil gratis for such plantations as will pay him a royalty on the percent for transforming molasses into a soil fertilizer by means of lime, and will, besides, give all instruction as to which kind of fertilizer has to be supplemented. The undersigned will visit the plantations personally and take the samples from the fields.
H. G. MARTIN
Honolulu, August, 1895. 1904 2m

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patient's recovery." Absolute quietude, or "sedation," and the use of the Turkish bath are the measures chiefly recom-

[LATE JARVIS, GREEN & CO.]
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND AGENTS FOR
THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

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Celebrated Billiard Tables

MARBLE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION